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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/695,329	10/28/2003	David Schneider	SDR-10802/01	4848	
25006 75	590 01/27/2006		EXAMINER		
GIFFORD, KRASS, GROH, SPRINKLE & CITKOWSKI, P.C			DRYDEN, MATT	DRYDEN, MATTHEW DUTTON	
PO BOX 7021 TROY, MI 48	DBOX 7021 ROY, MI 48007-7021		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3736		
			DATE MAILED: 01/27/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/695,329	SCHNEIDER, DAVID			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Matthew D. Dryden	3736			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHOF WHICH - Extensic after SIX - If NO pe - Failure t Any repl	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY EVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE on so f time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. In which for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we or reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, y received by the Office later than three months after the mailing patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	Lely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠ R	esponsive to communication(s) filed on 10/28	<u>3/2003</u> .				
2a)∐ T	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
•—	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
cl	osed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	i3 O.G. 213.			
Disposition	of Claims					
4a 5)□ C 6)⊠ C 7)□ C	laim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are pending in the application. i) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw laim(s) is/are allowed. laim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are rejected. laim(s) is/are objected to. laim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Application	n Papers					
10)⊠ Th A _l Re	the specification is objected to by the Examine the drawing(s) filed on <u>28 October 2003</u> is/are: opplicant may not request that any objection to the deplacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the open open of the open open open open open open open ope	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority und	der 35 U.S.C. § 119	•				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
2) Notice of 3) Information	of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) tion Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) lo(s)/Mail Date 06/17/2004.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:

- (1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
- (2) if an article, its method of making;
- (3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
- (4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
- (5) if a process, the steps.

Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

Claim Objections

Claims 15-22 are objected to because of the following informalities: the claims recite "the kit of claim 11" and there is no kit mentioned in claim 11. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5, 6, 9 –14, 18, 19, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thieme et al (5871905) in view of Doneen et al (6102872). Thieme et al discloses the claimed invention except for the saliva collection device having a salivation catalyst. Thieme et al discloses a saliva collection device, a collection device, and a storage solution containing a preservative (see Column 11, lines 39-45). Thieme et al also disclose a preservative that includes a fungicide and a bactericide (see Column , lines 28-48). Doneen et al teaches a saliva-sampling device that includes a salivation stimulant that includes a citric acid that is found in both lemons and oranges (Columns 5-6, 35-10), to make sure a sufficient amount of saliva is available for collection and analysis. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Thieme et al with a salivation catalyst, as taught by Doneen et al, to make sure a sufficient amount of saliva is available for collection and analysis.

Regarding claims 11-14, Thieme et al discloses the claimed method steps except for the salivation catalyst, the rejection of which is discussed above using the patent to Doneen et al, for the method steps see Columns 7-9, lines 24-48 (Specifically Column 8, lines 10-40), for collection and assaying see Columns 11-12 lines 39-41.

Claims 2, 3, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thieme et al in view of Doneen et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Goldstein et al (5335673). Thieme et al discloses the claimed invention

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except for the container comprising a resealable tube and the tube being a polyethylene vial. Goldstein et al discloses an oral collection device and method for immunoassay that includes a resealable tube that is made out of polyethylene (Column 7, lines 22-44). The purpose of providing such a tube is to allow for the tube or vial to be opened and closed a multitude of times and to protect against contamination. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the current invention was made to further modify the device of Thieme et al with a polyethylene resealable tube, as taught by Goldstein et al, to allow for the tube or vial to be opened and closed a multitude of times and to protect against contamination.

Claims 4 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thieme et al in view of Doneen et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of D'Angelo (5910122). Thieme et al as modified discloses the claimed invention except for the saliva collection device comprising a transfer pipette having a compression end and an intake end. D'Angelo discloses a saliva collector with an aspirating pipette (see Abstract), to facilitate for the collection of a greater volume of saliva. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the device Thieme et al with a transfer pipette, as taught by D'Angelo, to facilitate for the collection of a greater volume of saliva.

Claims 7, 8, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thieme et al in view of Doneen et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Putcha et al (6133036). Thieme et al as modified discloses the claimed invention except for the specific solution disclosed in claim 7, comprising: sodium

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chloride, NaHPO₄ and NaH₂PO₄ in an aqueous concentration to provide a 50mM phosphate solution and .5-2.0 g sodium benzoate. However, the applicant provides two other preservative solutions that can also be used in the same application and device. Therefore the solution is deemed not to be a critical component of the current application and at the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide a preservative solution of sodium chloride, NaHPO₄ and NaH₂PO₄ in an aqueous concentration to provide a 50mM phosphate solution and .5-2.0 g sodium benzoate. Applicant has not disclosed the specifics of the solution providing an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Putcha et al's preservative solution, and applicant's invention, to perform equally well with either the solution taught by Putcha et al or the claimed solution because both solutions would perform the same function of preserving the collected sample equally well. Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to further modify Putcha et al to obtain the invention as specified in claims 7 and 8 because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Putcha et al.

Prior Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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U.S. Pat. No. 5,114,863 McCombs et al discloses an immunosorbent assay for alpha-1-antitrypsin, kit employing said assay monoclonal antibody to alpha-1-antibody and hybridoma for producing said monoclonal antibody

- U.S. Pat. No. 5,260,031 Seymour discloses a saliva sampling device with sample adequacy indicating system
 - U.S. Pat. No. 5,981,293 Charlton discloses a fluid collection kit and method
- U.S. Pat. No. 6,152,887 Blume discloses a method and test kit for oral sampling and diagnosis

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew D. Dryden whose telephone number is (571) 272-6266. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Max Hindenburg can be reached on (571) 272-4726. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MDD

MAX F. HINDENBURG

PATELL SORY PATENT EXAMINER

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